3Answer Books - Film questions 82763174

Human Anatomy (Western Michigan University)

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ANSWER KEY

FAHRENHEIT 451

by Ray Bradbury

TEACHER WORKBOOK

name: class:

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“It was a pleasure **to burn.**”

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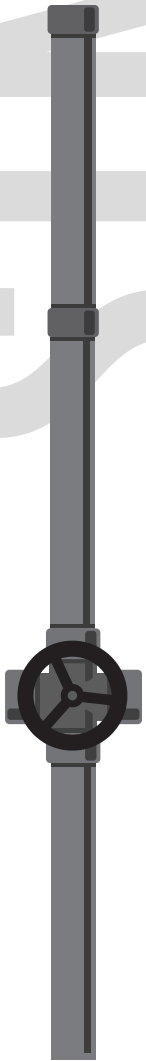

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Write your own **essential questions**.

*This novel deals with some important topics. For each of the following, write **your own essential question** for your study. That is, a question which you don't know the answer to yet, but you want to have in the back of your mind as your read the text. It should be a broad question which could apply to you, your community, or the world at large.*

Technological Advances

The Importance of Independent, Critical Thought

Knowledge/Ignorance/Power

The Purpose of Literature & Reading

REFLECTION

PRE-LEARNING REFLECTION

For each of the following skills, rate your own proficiency before studying the novel.	Not yet!	Almost can	I can do	Very Comfortable
I can determine the **theme** of a story and analyze how it is developed through the literary elements of a text.				
I can identify and cite strong **textual evidence** to support my inferences and opinions.				
I can explain how an author develops characters through direct and indirect **characterization**.				
I can identify and explain how **word choice** impacts meaning and tone in a story.				
I can identify how an author uses **imagery** to impact meaning and tone.				
I can analyze and explain how an author crafts a story using **plot structure**: conflict, tension, suspense etc.				
I can write strong **literary analysis essays**, which are well-structured and detailed.				
I can **embed quotations** in my writing fluently, and with correct punctuation and format.				

Student's Own Thoughts and Opinions

WHAT DO YOU HOPE TO ACHIEVE BY STUDYING THIS NOVEL?

Before studying this text, write down at least **THREE goals** for your own learning:

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Thinking about KEY TOPICS

This novel deals with interesting deeper concepts. Spend time on your own, or with a partner (or even with friends or family), discussing the following statements. **Do you agree or disagree?** For each one, you should explain your thinking.

	STATEMENT	AGREE / DISAGREE	GIVE A REASON / EXPLANATION
ONE	You should always follow the law, even when you disagree with it.	❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree	
TWO	Social media and technology connect people, and make them less lonely.	❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree	
THREE	Film and TV are more powerful mediums for telling stories than books.	❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree	
FOUR	Ignorance is bliss.	❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree	
FIVE	Critical thinking is the most important skill we can teach young people.	❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree	
SIX	There are certain books, and ideas, which should be censored or banned.	❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree	
SEVEN	When a society allows for disagreement, freedom flourishes.	❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree	

Student's Own Thoughts and Opinions

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CONTEXT

Background Information

Understanding the genre

SCIENCE FICTION

What is science fiction?

(Write a definition)

Science fiction is a genre of literature based on imagined future scientific or technological advances and major social or environmental changes.

Common features / elements:

(Not all will contain these, not is the list limited to these)

- Science / Technology
- Space / Time travel
- Allegory
- Non-human characters
- Dystopia

Famous examples:

(Identify at least 3)

- '1984' by George Orwell
- 'Frankenstein' by Mary Shelley
- 'The War of the Worlds' by H.G. Wells
- 'Brave New World' by Aldous Huxley
- 'A Wrinkle in Time' by Madeleine L'Engle

DYSTOPIAN *literature*

What is a utopia?

An imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect

What is dystopian literature?

(Write a definition)

Dystopian literature is a genre of fictional writing which explores a society that is undesirable, oppressive or frightening.

Why might people write dystopian literature?

Often written to explore social and political structures: it can be a way to write social commentary, ans as a warning for what can happen.

Examples of other dystopian texts:

- 'The Hunger Games' by S. Collins
- 'The Giver' by L. Lowry
- 'The Handmaids Tale' by M. Atwood
- 'Lord of the Flies' by W. Golding

Why science fiction?

*In the following extract (from the 60th anniversary ed. of the text), Bradbury explains **why he was drawn to the genre of science fiction**.*

> "There are few literary fields, it seems to me, that deal so strikingly with themes that concern us all today; there are few more exciting genres; there are none fresher or so full of continually renewed and renewable concepts."

Thinking about the imagined future

Neil Gaiman has identified that we are able to write about the future, to write science fiction when we finish the following phrases: "What if...?", "If only..." and "If this goes on..." So, spend some time thinking about how the world might be different in the future by writing your own sentences:

Creative Exercise

What if _____

_____?

If only _____

_____

If _____ **goes on**

then _____

_____

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Life in the 1940s/1950s

Politics, War, & Warfare

Bradbury wrote *Fahrenheit 451* at the beginning of the **Atomic Age and the Cold War**. In 1945, after the testing of an atomic bomb in New Mexico, the US dropped two atomic bombs on Japan, in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, resulting in its surrender and the end of WWII.

Then, in 1949, the news that the Soviet Union had its own atomic bomb intensified the tension between the East and West. By the 1950s, the US reacted to the very real fear of nuclear war by engaging in civil defense drills and building bomb shelters.

TV and Entertainment

The 1930s was known as the Golden Age of **Radio**, during which time Bradbury was growing up. Then, as Bradbury was moving into adulthood and working on his writing, the Golden Age of **Television** was ushered in.

In the 1940s in the US, people were excited by the prospect of being able to see and hear events as they were happening across the country. While few people had TVs in their own homes, it was not an uncommon sight to see people gathered around shop windows to watch the one or two TVs on display.

Bradbury saw these forms of mass media as a threat to the reading of books, and even as a threat to society at large. He believed they could act as a distraction from important affairs.

What about that title?

451 degrees Fahrenheit is the temperature at which book paper burns. At least, this is what Bradbury was told. This fact has since been proved not entirely accurate, but the symbolism remains.

the author

Ray Bradbury was born in Waukegan, Illinois, on August 22, 1920. He was an essayist, poet, novelist, playwright, short story writer and screenwriter, and known for his writings in genres such as horror, fantasy, mystery and science fiction

Born into a family who loved to read, Bradbury's love of stories came from a young age. Bradbury had no formal education past high school, yet he loved writing, and spent much of his time at the city library: he wrote his first short story when he was only 11 years old.

During the years of the Depression, the Bradbury family moved frequently, finally settling in California. As a teenager, Bradbury attended meetings of the Los Angeles Science Fiction Society, and this time proved influential to Bradbury's interests and development as a writer.

Published in 1953, *Fahrenheit 451* is Bradbury's most popular novel. Bradbury had lived through WWII, and was living and writing during the Cold War and period of McCarthyism: a time when the American public were experiencing paranoia and were fearful of communism, of indiscriminate allegations, and paranoia.

After reading the information on these pages, and completing the activities, think about and discuss the following questions:

- *How is science fiction different to fantasy?*
- *Do you think that science fiction is a relevant genre in today's world? Why or why not?*
- *Bradbury wrote Fahrenheit 451 in the early 1950s: how was technology different then?*
- *How do you think that Bradbury would react to technology and media in today's world?*
- *Why did Bradbury particularly appreciate the genre of science fiction?*
- *What do you predict might be the main topics/ themes of the novel?*
- *Who do you think is Bradbury's intended reader?*

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For each of the words here, look up the definitions, make sure you understand the meaning, and then write your own sentences.

accompaniment	something that supplements or complements something else
aggravate	make (a problem, injury, or offence) worse or more serious
alight (adj.)	on fire; burning / shining brightly
assure	tell someone something positively to dispel any doubts
avenge	inflict harm in return for (an injury or wrong done to oneself or another)
beatific	feeling or expressing blissful happiness
bombardment	a continuous flow of questions, criticisms, or information
capillary	fine branching blood vessels
clad	to be clothed in
complement (n)	a thing that contributes extra features to something else , to improve its quality
conflicting	incompatible or at variance; contradictory
contempt	the feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration
converge	come together from different directions so as eventually to meet
custodian	a person who has responsibility for taking care of or protecting something
desolation	a state of complete emptiness or destruction
devour	eat (food or prey) hungrily or quickly
dilate	make or become wider, larger, or more open
disintegrate	break up into small parts as the result of impact or decay
disperse	distribute or spread over a wide area
disregard	pay no attention to; ignored
divert	cause (someone or something) to change course or turn from one direction to another
dwindle	diminish gradually in size, amount, or strength
earnestly	with sincere and intense conviction; seriously
equate	consider (one thing) to be the same as or equivalent to another
excursion	a short journey or trip, especially one taken as a leisure activity
falter	lose strength or momentum
filigree	ornamental work of fine (typically gold or silver) wire formed into delicate tracery
flourish (n)	a bold or extravagant gesture or action, made especially to attract attention

STUDENTS ARE TO WRITE THEIR OWN SENTENCES. THESE ARE THE DEFINITIONS.

VOCABULARY

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heresy	opinion profoundly at odds with what is generally accepted
insidious	proceeding in a gradual, subtle way, but with very harmful effects
invigorate	give strength or energy to
manifest (v)	show (a quality or feeling) by one's acts or appearance; demonstrate
melancholy	a feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause
nomadic	living the life of a nomad; wandering
oblivion	the state of being unaware or unconscious of what is happening around one
pedant	a person who is excessively concerned with minor details and rules
prattle (v)	talk at length in a foolish or inconsequential way
proclivity	tendency to choose or do something regularly; an inclination towards a particular thing
pry	enquire too inquisitively into a person's private affairs
pyre	a heap of combustible material, especially one for burning a corpse as part of a funeral ceremony
rebut	claim or prove that (evidence or an accusation) is false
rend	tear (something) into pieces
retaliation	the action of harming someone because they have harmed oneself; revenge
rigidity	inability to be to bent or be forced out of shape; inability to change
stagnant	showing no activity; dull and sluggish
stolid	calm, dependable, and showing little emotion or animation
strew	scatter or spread (things) untidily over a surface or area
strive	make great efforts to achieve or obtain something
torrent	an overwhelming outpouring of (something, typically
treason	the crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the government
tyranny	cruel and oppressive government or rule
vantage	a place or position affording a good view of something
venomous	full of poison; of malice or spite
verbiage	excessively lengthy or technical speech or writing
warily	to do something cautiously; carefully
waver	move in a quivering way; flicker

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THE **HEARTH** AND THE **SALAMANDER** PART I

"It was a pleasure to burn."

Two possible meanings of this sentence:

It was enjoyable being burned.

It was enjoyable burning other things.

LANGUAGE

"...he flicked the igniter and the house jumped up in a gorging fire that burned the evening sky red and yellow and black. He strode in a swarm of fireflies."

1. Underline an example of personification.
2. Put a star next to a metaphor.
3. The verb choice "strode" portrays Montag as being confident / assertive / decisive

Let's focus on GUY MONTAG

Briefly explain who he is (family, age, job, etc.):

Guy Montag is the protagonist of this novel. He is married, around 30 years old (at least that is the age of his wife), and his profession is a fireman. In this society, that means that he works to burn banned books.

What does he think of his **job**?

He takes real pride in this work: he describes it as a "special pleasure" (1) to see books go up in flames, and grins in the mirror at himself.

What feelings does he have towards **wife**?

He feels disconnected from her: even when she's in the room it feels empty for him. He tried to connect with her, but she is more consumed with entertainment.

A quotation to show that his meeting with Clarisse has a significant impact on him:

"He wore his happiness like a mask and the girl had run off across the lawn with the mask and there was no way of going to knock on her door and ask for it back" (9)

What **feelings** do you have towards Guy Montag at this point?

- ☐ *Distrust* ☐ *Respect* ☐ *Indifference*
- ☐ *Pity* ☐ *Affection* ☐ *Irritation*
- ☐ *Distress* ☐ *Interest* ☐ _____

(check all that apply)

Explain a reason for your choice:

[Student's own choice & opinions]

Characterization

analyzing first impressions

Clarisse's impression of Montag:

Clarissa sees him as different to others, certainly different to other firemen she has encountered. In addition, she doesn't fully understand him, and she is intrigued by the way he laughs automatically, and answers questions without thinking.

Montag's impression of Clarisse:

Montag senses Clarisse before he sees her. This, coupled with her remarkable and unusual nature, makes her seem mystical, strange and highly unique to Montag. His first impressions of her are of one who is inquisitive, engaging, and able to help him see himself differently.

QUOTATIONS as EVIDENCE

"...finally she said, thoughtfully, "You know, I'm not afraid of you at all."
He was surprised. "Why should you be?"
"So many people are. Afraid of firemen, I mean. But you're just a man, after all..."

"He felt she was walking in a circle about him, turning him end for end, shaking him quietly, and emptying his pockets, without once moving herself."

What **surprises** Clarisse about the way Montag answers her questions?

He laughs automatically (even when something is not funny), and answers without thinking and engaging with the question.

KEY QUOTATION

"He glanced back at the wall.
How like a **mirror**, too, her face."

What can we infer about Clarisse from this?

- ☐ *She is extremely vain.*
- ☐ *She is strikingly beautiful.*
- ☒ *She reveals people's own thoughts.*
- ☐ *She is difficult to read.*

This makes Montag feel...

As if she really knows him and understands his thoughts and feelings.

"Happy!" Of all the nonsense."

Is it so odd to ask if one is "happy"?

☐ **yes** ☐ **no**

What can you infer about their society from this response?

People don't ever ask this question: there is an assumption of happiness and it seems absurd to question it.

Do you think he *is* happy?

☐ **yes** ☒ **no**
☐ **not sure yet**

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Read & annotate the following description of CLARISSE

She had a very thin face like the dial of a small clock seen faintly in a dark room in the middle of a night when you waken to see the time and see the clock telling you the hour and the minute and the second, with a white silence and a glowing, all certainty and knowing what it has to tell of the night passing swiftly on toward further darknesses but moving also toward a new sun.

From this description, what can one infer about:

Clarisse's character:	She is highly dependable and knowledgeable; she is a reassuring presence, making other people feel safe and
Montag's feelings about the world:	He clearly feels like the world is a dark place, he feels negatively about the sadness and hopelessness of the world: he is looking for a source of security.

comparing **homes**

List key **WORDS** used to describe each of the following homes:

Montag's	quiet cold mausoleum darkness tomb- world empty
Clarisse's	lights blazing laughter brightly lit talking

From this, what can we infer about the differences in their lives?

Her life is filled with people, connection, positivity and hope; his is empty, lonely, and depressing.

When describing his bedroom, Montag says both that "The room was not empty" and "The room was indeed empty".

This is a(n): ☐ hyperbole ☐ oxymoron ☒ paradox ☐ allusion

What does he mean by this?

Physically it is not empty: his wife is there. However, emotionally it feels empty as he is unable to connect with, and reach his wife. He feels alone.

3 ways Mildred tries to find an escape/distraction:

Constantly listening to the seashells	Overdosing on pills / attempted suicide	Obsession with the TV dramas

The TV parlor is similar / different to today's technology
(circle one)

THE HEARTH AND THE SALAMANDER I

1. *What is irony, and what is ironic about what the firemen do?*

Irony is when the state of affairs seems contrary to the expected: in this case, one expects firemen to put out fires, yet in this society they are the ones actually starting the fire to burn books.

2. *When discussing the kerosene, Montag says "You never wash it off completely." What might this mean symbolically?*

Actions have consequences which can be difficult to escape from. The guilt or emotions of an event are difficult to ignore; you cannot stop thinking about them or feeling the emotions of it.

3. *What are the seashells, and what effect do they have on Mildred?*

They are wireless ear buds which characters put in their ears to listen to the radio or music; they serve to help Mildred escape from her thoughts, and disconnect her from her problems, and from authentic connection with others.

4. *Summarize what happens to Mildred in this opening chapter.*

She overdoses on pills, and the 'handymen' have to come and pump her stomach and replace her blood. When she wakes in the morning she acts like it never happened, and gets excited about her TV drama.

"There are **too many** of us, he thought."

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THE MECHANICAL HOUND

In one brief sentence, explain what the mechanical hound is, and its purpose:

The mechanical hound is a metallic dog-like robot, used to hunt down and kill criminals.

What is a PARADOX?

A paradox is a seemingly contradictory statement which actually holds some truth.

Identify a quote which shows that the hound is paradoxical:

"... The Mechanical Hound slept but did not sleep, lived but did not live"

"... the dead beast, the living beast"

What's your opinion of the 'game' the men play with the hound?

[Student's own opinion]

*Re-read the **description of the mechanical hound**, & then draw and label an image of it below:*

Creative Exercise

What feelings does Montag have for the hound? *(check THREE)*

- [x] pity
- [ ] sadness
- [x] fear
- [ ] admiration
- [ ] indifference
- [ ] annoyance
- [ ] love
- [x] fascination
- [ ] anger

If you had to name the hound, it would be called:

"It was like a great bee come home from some field where the honey is full of **poison wildness**, of **insanity** and **nightmare**"

If Clarisse were an **animal**, she would be:

Creative Exercise

because:

According to Clarisse, what do her peers **talk about**?

Clothes, cars, and swimming pools; nothing contentious.

Why does she have an issue with this?

To Clarisse, these topics are shallow and meaningless. She is annoyed by the way nobody disagrees with eachother; she values critical thought and the exchange of complex ideas.

Clarisse says:

"It's a lot of funnels and a lot of water poured down the spout and out the bottom, and them telling us it's wine when it's not."

This quotation contains which of the following?

- [ ] pun
- [ ] simile
- [x] metaphor
- [ ] allusion

In your own words, explain what she's saying:

She thinks that education is false and disingenuous; that the school system serves to just fill students up with insubstantial knowledge and pretend it is valuable.

How similar or different is this to the education system in **your own society**? Explain.

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

Making connections

Find direct evidence for each of these statements.

Montag sees Clarisse like a daughter.

"You make me feel very old and very much like a father."

Montag starts channeling Clarisse in his thinking.

"He opened his mouth and it was Clarisse McClellan saying, "Didn't firemen prevent fires rather than stoke them up and get them going?"

Montag is worried the hound is going to attack him.

"This isn't the first time it's threatened me," said Montag. "Last month it happened twice."

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The old woman & her books...

How is this burning different?

- ☐ *The firemen kill the home owner.*
- ☒ *There are more books than usual.*
- ☐ *It takes place at night time.*
- ☒ *The house owner is still there.*

3 WORDS TO DESCRIBE this particular scene.

[Student's own choice & opinions]

How are the books characterized as living creatures? (explain 2 examples)

While burning, they are described as white pigeons with snowy feathers; then when covered in kerosene, as "fishes left to dry."

Why do you think Bradbury decided to depict the books in this way?

It makes the burning of them seem even more horrifying; more like a killing, like murder. It also creates the impression that they are filled with living knowledge and ideas.

*Think about **characterization**. What do we learn about Montag through this particular event?*

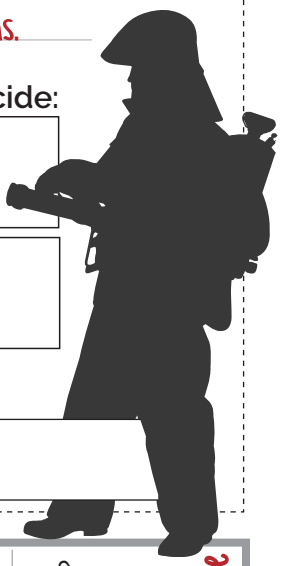
TWO possible reasons why the old woman commits suicide:

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

***A question** you have about the events which take place in this house:*

Creative Exercise

THE HEARTH AND THE SALAMANDER II



OH-MILDRED...

A synonym for **APATHY:** impassivity / detachment / indifference

of how Bradbury **characterizes** Mildred as apathetic:

TWO EXAMPLES

She doesn't seem emotional when Clarisse is killed / She doesn't engage when Montag is crying. / She is more concerned with TV than real life.

What is your response to **Mildred's apathy**?

On the one hand...

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

But on the other hand...

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

Do you think she has always been this way?

☐ **yes** ☐ **no**

If she were an **animal**, she would be a: Creative Exercise

"...But in his mind, a cool wind started up and blew out of the ventilator grille at home, softly, softly, chilling his face."

What do you think is behind the ventilator grille?

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

BOOKS!

What has led you to make this inference?

He is worried about the hound; as though he has something to be guilty about. He steals a book, and may have done so before. He feels a chill when looking at the list of banned books.

FORESHADOWING

INDIVIDUALITY Society Conformity

Mind-map, list, write questions, or doodle about how events of this chapter relate to ideas of individuality, conformity, and society.

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

ANALYZING KEY TOPICS

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THE HEARTH AND THE SALAMANDER PART III

Mind-map, list, write questions, or doodle about how events of this chapter relate to ideas of ***mass media, knowledge & censorship.***

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

media
knowledge

ANALYZING KEY TOPICS

Read & annotate
the **WORD CHOICE** in the following description:

"He felt her there, he saw her without opening his eyes, her hair burnt by chemicals to a brittle straw, her eyes with a kind of cataract unseen but suspect far behind the pupils, the reddened pouting lips, the body as thin as a praying mantis from dieting, and her flesh like white bacon. He could remember her no other way."

What can be inferred about Mildred from this description?

She is vain / materialistic / susceptible to advertising

This is an example of:
- [x] **direct**
- [x] **indirect**

CHARACTERIZATION

An actress I would pick to play Mildred is:

Creative Exercise

TWO MILDREDS: *one inside the other.*

Montag thinks that it is like there are

Describe the Mildred **on the inside:**

There was more to her than just her appearance. She is clearly deeply upset and dissatisfied with her life; perhaps she is even in pain and lonely.

Describe the Mildred **on the outside:**

Mildred presents as superficial, materialistic and unthinking. This external Mildred is apathetic and disengaged.

why are the BOOKS BURNED?

According to Beatty, ***why*** do the firemen burn books?

- [ ] *The government wants to eliminate entertainment.*
- [x] *So that people remain illiterate and compliant.*
- [ ] *Books contain the secrets to happiness and success.*
- [x] *To limit discussion, disagreement and conflict in society.*

Pick a quote from Beatty's speech, which addresses the question of why the books are burned:

"[Student's own choice]"

Beatty's **goal**, when visiting Montag, is to: dispel the doubts Montag is experiencing / bring him back to work.

Does he achieve this goal?
- [ ] **yes**
- [x] **no**

Explain your selection:

About work, Montag thinks "I'll never come in again" when Beatty leaves. His discontent is not that easily appeased.

Re-read and think about Beatty's explanation. Identify the following:

something you **FIND INTERESTING**

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

something you **FIND CONFUSING**

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

something you **WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT**

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

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Conflict

What are the conflicts Montag experiences?

External conflict with another person:

Montag and Mildred have conflicting ideas about what to do with the books; they do not see eye-to-eye and he feels disconnected from his wife.

External conflict with society:

Montag starts to disagree with the role of the fireman, and the burning of books. He is struggling with the oppressive/dystopian world he inhabits.

Internal conflict within himself:

He feels guilty: guilty for stealing the books, but then also guilty for what happens to the old woman. He's also conflicted about his own role as a fireman.

"We need to be **really bothered** once in a while. How long is it since you were *really* bothered? About something **important**, something **real**

THE HEARTH AND THE SALAMANDER III

*A **SYNONYM** for 'bothered':* disturbed / worried / troubled

How would **you** answer the question above?

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

Making connections

	STATEMENT	YES	NO	EXPLANATION / QUOTATION AS EVIDENCE
ONE	War is going on, and people barely seem to care.	X		While in the firehouse, it is said that a "radio hummed somewhere. '... war may be declared any hour. This country stands ready to defend its--'" Yet nobody even reacts or comments.
TWO	Mildred is happy and content with her life.		X	While she proudly asserts that she is happy, her actions tell a different story. Indeed, she attempts suicide and spends her days trying to distract herself with media and entertainment.
THREE	Young people spend their time seeking pleasure & instant gratification.	X		Clarisse says that young people go to the "Fun Park to bully people around, break windowpanes...Or go out in the cars and race on the streets, trying to see how close you can get to lamp-posts, playing `chicken' and 'knock hub-caps."
FOUR	Witnessing what happens to the old woman burned with her books deeply upsets Montag.		X	When he gets home, Montag lies in bed and cries about what happened, and later tells Mildred: "this fire'll last me the rest of my life. God! I've been trying to put it out, in my mind, all night. I'm crazy with trying."
FIVE	Montag decided to become a fireman as he was passionate about the job.		X	Montag didn't ever question being a fireman, that he was never given a choice but simply became one because his father was one, and his father was one before him.

What is with the TITLE?

What is a **hearth**?

The area in front of a fireplace; often a symbol of the warmth of a home.

What is a **salamander**?

A newt-like amphibian that typically has bright markings, once thought able to [illegible]

What do they have in common?

Fire

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THE SIEVE AND THE SAND PART I

"Books aren't *people*."

compare THOUGHTS ABOUT THE BOOKS

Montag's

Montag sees the books as a way to work out things he doesn't understand about life: he is looking to them to give him answers, knowledge and help him with his internal confusion.

"Do you know why? I don't, that's sure! Maybe the books can get us half out of the cave. They just might stop us from making the same damn insane mistakes!"

Mildred's

Mildred doesn't see any value in books as they can't entertain her like the parlor walls do. As they aren't interactive, and they take work to comprehend, she is bored and unimpressed.

"Mildred kicked at a book. "Books aren't people. You read and I look around, but there isn't anybody!"

IMAGINE THAT **MILDRED** HAS TWITTER
Write her status on the day of Beatty's visit.

WHO is Faber, and why does Montag turn to him?

Faber is is a retired college English professor, who Montag once met in a park. Montag turns to him as one of the only people he knows who might be able to help teach him interpret the books, and gain knowledge. Faber represents the enlightened, educated perspective.

"...if you read fast and read all, maybe **some of the sand will stay in the sieve**.

This is an example of...

- ☐ a simile
- ☐ allusion
- ☒ a metaphor
- ☐ hyperbole

In this situation, the sand represents knowledge

Bradbury is presenting the idea that gaining knowledge for Montag is an incredibly difficult, frustrating process. He has not learned how to read and retain information, and so he struggles with the books: it feels almost hopeless.

making INFERENCES

Question / Answer	How do you know? Explain / Give evidence.
Does Montag find the answers he is looking for in the books? ☐Yes ☐No ☒It's complicated	Montag suspects that the books have valuable knowledge but he struggles to understand them, and thus struggles to find the answers he is looking for. While he gleams some value, he also needs help and guidance.
Is Faber afraid of Montag? ☒Yes ☐No ☐It's complicated	Faber is described as "trembling" around Montag, and protests "I haven't done anything" when Montag arrives. Moreover, it is narrated that Faber was "very much afraid" of Montag: his power as a fireman.
Is Montag afraid of Captain Beatty? ☒Yes ☐No ☐It's complicated	Faber is described as "trembling" around Montag, and protests "I haven't done anything" when Montag arrives. Moreover, it is narrated that Faber was "very much afraid" of Montag: his role as a fireman.

Which do you find more *compelling*?

☐ TV or BOOKS ☐

Give a reason for your choice:

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

Which of the following **words** *relate to the Montag's emotions in this chapter?*

- ☒ Conflicted
- ☐ Protective
- ☐ Indifferent
- ☒ Angry
- ☐ Shameful
- ☐ Amused
- ☐ Loving
- ☐ Proud
- ☐ Irritated
- ☒ Rebellious
- ☐ Power
- ☐ Sad
- ☒ Complex
- ☒ Maturing

[Student's own choice]

Can you relate to Montag's state of mind and emotions at this point (***even if you can't relate to the details of his circumstances***)? Explain fully why or why not.

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

"I just want someone to **hear** what **I have to say**.
And maybe if I talk long enough, it'll make sense.

HEAR ME

Why does Faber think of himself as a coward?

"I saw the way things were going, a long time back. I said nothing. I'm one of the innocents who could have spoken up and out when no one would listen to the 'guilty,' but I did not speak and thus became guilty myself."

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"Books were only one type of receptacle where [we stored a lot of things we were afraid we might forget.] There is nothing magical in them, at all. The magic is only in what books say, how they stitched the patches of the universe together in one garment for us."

*metaphor

Who says this? Faber

A synonym for 'receptacle': containter / holder

THE SIEVE AND THE SAND I

Annotate the quote on the left.

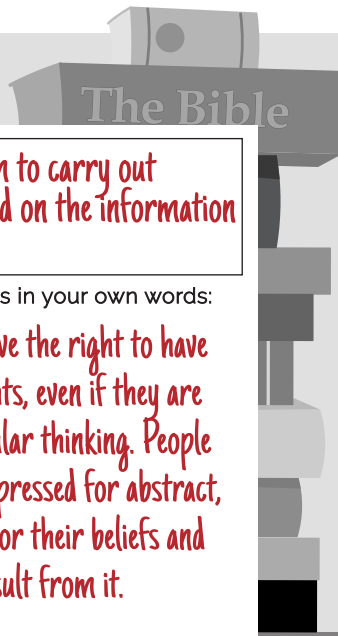
1. *Highlight 5 key words.* [Student's own choice]
2. *Underline one phrase which is essential to what is being said.*
3. *Identify a metaphor.*
4. *Place in brackets the reason given for why books were written.*

He is saying that... (check all that apply)

- ☐ *Books are special and magical.*
- ☒ *Books are not the only way we can store and pass on knowledge.*
- ☐ *Books are not magical because they are logical.*
- ☒ *Knowledge is what is important, not books themselves.*
- ☒ *Books help us make sense of the complexity of the world.*

"Three things are missing."

According to Faber, what are the three things missing in society?



FABER'S THEORY

1 Quality of information

Explain the details in your own words:

Books should have real, meaningful content, which is researched and well-substantiated - capable of withstanding scrutiny, and touching on real life. The information needs to be high quality: uncensored, and not watered down, or conveyed with an agenda.

2 Leisure to digest information

Explain the details in your own words:

People need less meaningless distraction: they need time to read, think, engage, discuss. There are too many easy, mindless forms of entertainment which distract people, but don't require them to actually think.

3 The freedom to carry out actions based on the information digested.

Explain the details in your own words:

People should have the right to have individual thoughts, even if they are contrary to popular thinking. People should not be oppressed for abstract, critical thought, or their beliefs and actions which result from it.

relevant Quotations

"This book can go under the microscope. You'd find life under the glass, streaming past in infinite profusion. ... Telling detail. Fresh detail. The good writers touch life often."

"'Off-hours, yes. But time to think?'"

The television "rushes you on so quickly to its own conclusions your mind hasn't time to protest."

"... the right to carry out actions based on what we learn from the interaction of the first two."

Which of these things, if any, are also missing in today's society?

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

Faber often uses METAPHORS to make his points.

Find THREE examples:

[Many possible options]

"The salamander devours his tail!" / "The skeleton needs melting and re-shaping." / "Why waste your final hours racing about your cage denying you're a squirrel?" / "How like a beautiful statue of ice it was, melting in the sun."

What plan do Montag & Faber come up with?

They are going to copy and print books, and then place the books in the homes of the firemen to make them look guilty. They are going to do this to bring down the system from the inside: to have "the salamander devour its own tail."

Do you think the plan will work? ☐ yes ☐ no [Student's own choice]

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MONTAG'S DESCRIPTION of Mildred & her friends:

"**They were like a monstrous crystal chandelier tinkling in a thousand chimes...**

This is a(n)...
- ☐ a metaphor
- ☐ personification
- ☒ a simile

This is a...
- ☐ POSITIVE
- ☒ NEGATIVE

characterization

*What can be **inferred** about these women from this description?*

They make a huge amount of noise / the noise is unpleasant / they are showy / they talk over eachother / their chatter is meaningless & for show

MILDRED & HER FRIENDS

3 ways the women display their frivolous/superficial characters.

one They vote for politicians purely based on their physical appearance: their height and weight etc.

two They are completely disinterested in discussing the war, even though their husbands are fighting, and may die.

three As soon as they get close to talking about life and death, they quickly - and unemotionally - switch to discussing a TV "five minute romance."

Pick an ADJECTIVE **TO DESCRIBE** each of the women:

Mildred: [Student's own choice]

Mrs Phelps:

Mrs Bowles:

A QUOTATION to show that the women feel **uncomfortable** without the TV to distract them:

"The three women fidgeted and looked nervously at the empty mud-coloured walls."

"Their faces grew haunted with silence."

*To what does Montag **compare** the women?*
- ☐ Fishbowls
- ☒ Statues
- ☐ Clowns

This portrays the idea that they are...
unthinking / hollow / replicas of humanity

compare

how they respond to hearing POETRY read:

Mildred:	Mrs Phelps:	Mrs Bowles:
She is deeply embarrassed by her husband; angry with him. Tries to distract / cover it up.	She is so overwhelmed she cries; she is almost confussed/ shocked by her own response.	She is so extremely angry at Montag for reading it: says that poetry makes people feel bad.

SUMMARIZE what the poem "Dover Beach" is about:

The extract is about the loss of faith that the speaker's society has experienced. The speaker appeals to the addressee, to cling to their connection in a world of violence and fear and pain.

"You're afraid of making mistakes. Don't be. Mistakes can be profited by. Man, when I was young I shoved my ignorance in people's faces. They beat me with sticks. By the time I was forty my blunt instrument had been honed to a fine cutting point for me. If you hide your ignorance, no one will hit you and you'll never learn."

Faber is saying that...

(check all that apply)
- ☒ *Making mistakes helps you to refine your own thinking.*
- ☐ *People often treat you unfairly when you make mistakes.*
- ☒ *Don't be ashamed of your own areas of weakness, or lack of knowledge.*
- ☒ *While painful, people's criticism is necessary & important for growth.*

GROWTH MINDSET

IDENTIFY one way you could you apply this advice to your own life:

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

sketch note doodle space

Creative Exercise

"Montag felt the guilt of his hands."

What might Montag's hands **SYMBOLIZE**?
- ☐ His criminal nature.
- ☒ His true desire for knowledge.
- ☐ His lack of individuality.

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1. *When speaking to the women, Montag's "mouth moved like Faber's." What does this illustrate about Montag's ability for individual thought?*

While Montag desperately wants to be able to think for himself, and think critically, he is not yet able to: he is out of practice from years of being told what to think. While he is trying to break free, he is still reliant on other people's thoughts and opinions to guide him.

2. *Montag thinks of the books as "dynamite." What does this metaphor indicate about literature, and the power of books?*

Books are extremely powerful, but can also be dangerous. While dynamite has lots of positive uses for its power, it can also be highly destructive and damaging in the wrong hands: the same can be said of books.

3. *Beatty seems to be extremely well-read and educated. Does this surprise you? Explain why or why not.*

[Students own thoughts and opinions well explained]

4. *What evidence is there that people are seen as disposable in this society?*

The discussion amongst the women indicates that they don't seem to value people highly: they talk about suicide, and the death of their 'loved ones' in almost breezy terms. They discuss children as objects, and war as almost unremarkable.

analyzing **KEY QUOTATIONS** FROM 'THE SIEVE AND THE SAND'

QUOTATION	WHAT CAN YOU INFER FROM THIS? / WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?	WHICH KEY TOPICS DOES THIS RELATE TO?
"'I don't want to change sides and just be told what to do. There's no reason to change if I do that.'"	Montag is clearly grappling with issues of conformity and individuality. He is wanting to break with the mass mentality of his society and think for himself; however, he is concerned here that he is just replacing being told what to do by society, with being told what to do by Faber: here we see his longing for his own opinions and ideas.	❑ Technological Advances ☒ The Importance of Individual, Critical Thought ❑ Knowledge, Ignorance, Power ❑ The Purpose of Literature/Reading
"'It shocked me to see Mrs. Phelps cry. Maybe they're right, maybe it's best not to face things, to run, have fun. I don't know.'"	Clearly Mrs. Pelps spends her life being completely distracted from the true, and often painful, realities of the world: she uses TV and frivolous pursuits to keep herself from thinking deeply. Here, Montag is questioning this: and wondering if perhaps ignorance - the ignorance he is trying to escape from - might not be such a bad thing if it keeps you from pain.	❑ Technological Advances ❑ The Importance of Individual, Critical Thought ☒ Knowledge, Ignorance, Power ❑ The Purpose of Literature/Reading
"'What traitors books can be! You think they're backing you up, and they turn on you.'"	Beatty is clearly educated and well-read; he seems to have a whole toolbox of quotes to pull out and argue with. He is saying here that books often present multiple opinions on all sides, which is what makes them so problematic: in many ways their power lies in the users' knowledge and understanding of them.	❑ Technological Advances ❑ The Importance of Individual, Critical Thought ❑ Knowledge, Ignorance, Power ☒ The Purpose of Literature/Reading
"'But remember that the Captain belongs to the most dangerous enemy of truth and freedom, the solid unmoving cattle of the majority.'"	Faber is making the point that there is often power in numbers, but that doesn't always make the majority right: it is easier to think with the masses, but the inability, or not having the right to break away from the masses and have one own thoughts is highly dangerous to a free society. It is oppressive when a society values conformity over individual thought.	❑ Technological Advances ☒ The Importance of Individual, Critical Thought ❑ Knowledge, Ignorance, Power ❑ The Purpose of Literature/Reading

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BURNING BRIGHT PART I

"Now, Montag, you're a burden."

To whose house have the firemen come?

Guy Montag's

Who reported Montag?

Mildred's friends & Mildred

What happens to Mildred?

She runs away.

What happens to Beatty?

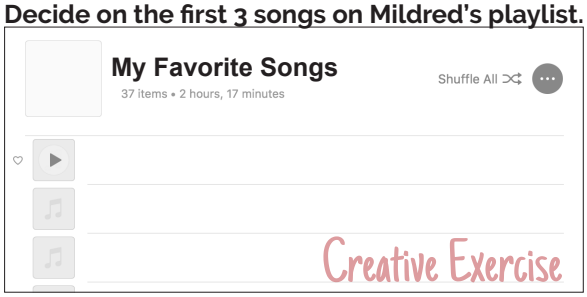
Montag kills him: burns him.

Oh Mildred...

In what way is Mildred a victim herself?

[Student's own thoughts and opinions]

Decide on the first 3 songs on Mildred's playlist.



A QUESTION you would ask Mildred, if you could:

Creative Exercise

*You may need to research this.

what is an ALLUSION?

A figure of speech whereby a reference is made to a place, event, or literary work, by way of a passing reference. It is up to the reader to make a connection to the subject being mentioned.

Summarize the myth of ICARUS

The myth of Icarus tells the story of a father and a son who made their own wings to escape from the island of Crete. Icarus became too ambitious, and flew too high up: he then fell from the sky when the wax that joined his wings was melted by the heat of the sun.

"*Old Montag wanted to fly near the sun and now that he's burnt his damn wings, he wonders why.***"**

What does this ALLUSION tell us about Montag?

Beatty sees Montag's destruction (the need to burn his books) as being of his own making: that Montag was too ambitious, too full of pride, and that now he has to pay the price.

"There are **no consequences** and **no responsibilities**. Except that there are. But let's not talk about them, eh? By the time the consequences catch up with you, it's too late, isn't it, Montag?"

Mindmap the ways in which this quotation could be applied to the way people live in the world today.

[Student's own thoughts and opinions]

analyzing IMAGERY

Identify the figurative language techniques used in the quotations below, & then explain what they illustrate / show the reader.

QUOTATION	TECHNIQUE	EXPLAIN THE EFFECT
"A great nuzzling gout of flame leapt out to lap at the books and knock them against the wall."	personification	The technique here makes the fire seem like a creature/dog with a mind of it's own: it seems more sinister and even out of Montag's control.
"The books leapt and danced like roasted birds, their wings ablaze with red and yellow feathers."	personification / simile	Comparing the books to birds makes their burning seem even worse: as though it is the death of a living thing.
"The crowd drew back into the houses; the great tents of the circus had slumped into charcoal and rubble and the show was well over."	metaphor	Comparing the even to a circus points to the fact that people have become so accustomed to the oppression and violence, that they even see it as entertainment.

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BURNING BRIGHT

Beatty seems to **taunt** Montag, before he dies.

Synonym for 'taunt': provoke / insult / goad

EVIDENCE Beatty deliberately insults Montag:

"Why don't you belch Shakespeare at me, you fumbling snob?"

WHY do you think Beatty does this?

- ☐ *He is arrogant; he believes he is powerful and thinks Montag is too weak to actually kill him.*
- ☐ *He is suicidal and really wants Montag to kill him.*
- ☐ *He thinks that by taunting Montag, he will show him the error of his ways.*
- ☐ *Other:*_____

[Student's own choice]

What **REASON** does Montag give for why Beatty taunts him?

He was trying to make Montag kill him: "Beatty had wanted to die."

Why, might it be argued, does Montag ***need*** to believe this?

Montag is grappling with the guilt of having committed murder: his own sense of identity and conscience need him to think it wasn't entirely his own fault.

In your opinion, the death of Beatty is:

☐ Murder ☐ Self-defence

Do you think that what Montag does to the Captain is ***justified***?

(complete for both sides of the argument)

*On the one hand, **YES**, because* _____

*On the one hand, **NO**, because* _____

[Student's own thoughts and opinions]

In this chapter, Montag and Beatty have a dramatic reckoning.

DIVIDE THE SCENE INTO 8 KEY MOMENTS, AND THEN DRAW AND CAPTION IT (AS IF IT WERE A GRAPHIC NOVEL).

Creative Exercise

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BURNING BRIGHT PART II

"At least you were a **fool** about the **right things**," said Faber.

THE MECHANICAL HOUND is back.

WORDS used to describe it.

not machine
not animal
not dead
not alive
glowing
pale green luminosity
whirring, clicking,
humming

DO YOU THINK such a weapon could exist?

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

(explain fully)

List the 'things' Montag was a fool about (try to think of 5):

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

*List hashtags to accompany **the chase**:*

Creative Exercise

#

QUOTATION

"He shouted to give himself the necessary push away from this last house window, and **the fascinating séance** going on in there!"

What is a séance?

A seance is a meeting at which people attempt to make contact with the dead.

Synonym for '**FASCINATING**'
captivating

This quotation contains which of the following?

☐ hyperbole ☐ simile ☒ metaphor ☐ allusion

Explain: By referring to the watching of Montag's chase as a 'séance', what is Bradbury implying?

He is implying that either the watchers or Montag are dead; not real; not fully alive.

*You may need to research this.

what is METONYMY?

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which the use of a linked term is used to stand in for an object or concept.

When Faber says that "there's lots of old Harvard degrees on the tracks," *what does he mean?*

There are a lot of highly educated people there (with Harvard degrees).

*How is this an example of **METONYMY**?*

Their degrees are being used to stand in for the people (as it is an identifying feature of them).

What would you suggest Montag *"say in a single word, a few words, that would sear all [his society's] faces and wake them up?"*

Creative Exercise

Imagine a text conversation between two viewers of the 'chase.' - what they think of it all, and of Montag.

2 emotions which are governing Montag's thoughts & actions:

Fear / Determination

Anxiety / Bravery

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During Montag's pursuit, how is TV and radio used for the following purposes?

BURNING BRIGHT II

entertainment

People watch the chase on their TVs, and Bradbury describes it as "the big game, the hunt, the one-man carnival." People clearly enjoy the thrill of the pursuit, and watch it as they might watch a sporting match or circus show.

distraction

"The circus must go on, even with the war beginning within the hour." Indeed, this chase provides the people with a wonderful distraction from the horror of reality, which keeps them happy and unquestioning.

mobilization

When the authorities are struggling to catch Montag, people are used to help find him: from their TVs and radios they are instructed to look out and hunt in with them.

In your opinion, are these uses **positive** or **negative**?

Explain fully.

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

Is media used in the same way in your society today?

❑ **yes** ❑ **no** ❑ **somewhat**

Give a reason for your choice:

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

Close Annotation

"...They were gone. The Hound was gone. Now there was only the cold river and Montag floating in a sudden peacefulness, away from the city and the lights and the chase, away from everything.

He felt as if he had left a stage behind and many actors. He felt as if he had left the great séance and all the murmuring ghosts. He was moving from an unreality that was frightening into a reality that was unreal because it was new.

The black land slid by and he was going into the country among the hills: For the first time in a dozen years the stars were coming out above him, in great processions of wheeling fire. He saw a great juggernaut of stars form in the sky and threaten to roll over and crush him.

He floated on his back when the valise filled and sank; the river was mild and leisurely, going away from the people who ate shadows for breakfast and steam for lunch and vapours for supper. The river was very real; it held him comfortably and gave him the time at last, the leisure, to consider this month, this year, and a lifetime of years. He listened to his heart slow. His thoughts stopped rushing with his blood."

What is the power and effect of nature?

[Student's own annotations]

Language

- ❑ Circle **words** you don't know / or interesting **word choice**.
- ❑ Make a note of interesting **sentence structure** (e.g. particularly short sentences), and what the effect is.
- ❑ Identify imagery: **figurative language** techniques (e.g. metaphor, simile, personification, etc.)

Content

- ❑ Write **questions** which you have about the text: anything you don't understand, or questions you would like to ask Montag.
- ❑ Make **connections** between to other parts of the text, and connections to your own life or the world around you.
- ❑ Underline anything **noteworthy**: interesting, important, or thought-provoking. Make notes next to the extract.

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THE CAMPFIRE

"The fire was gone, then back again, * [like a winking eye] * He stopped, afraid he might blow the fire out with a single breath. But the fire was there and he approached warily, from a long way off. It took the better part of fifteen minutes before he drew very close indeed to it, and then he stood looking at it from cover. That small motion, the white and red color, a strange fire because it meant a different thing to him.

It was not burning; it was *warming*."

* simile

Annotate the quote on the left.

1. *Highlight 5 key words.*
2. *Underline an adverb which indicates his feelings.*
3. *Identify a simile.*

What do you think this fire means to him?

Comfort / Warmth / Safety

What can we infer from the fact it took him 15 minutes to approach?

He is extremely nervous / apprehensive

Why does Bradbury use italics here?

To emphasize the strangeness of this purpose

Identify 3 ways it is different.

How is this fire different to the fires Montag has known previously?

- It is not intended for destructive purposes.
- It is used for light and warmth.
- It is small and gentle rather than raging and intense.
- It is fueled by wood instead of kerosene.

Describe the **COMMUNITY OF MEN** Montag joins:

They are a travelling group of academic, intelligent men who are outcasts from society; they are committed to the pursuit of knowledge, and remembering books.

What is the men's **PURPOSE?** *Explain with an embedded quotation.*

They are devoted to memorizing and reciting books; they believe that physical books can always be destroyed, and so they want to "keep it in the old heads, where no one can see it or suspect it." They want "to keep the knowledge [they] think [they] will need, intact and safe."

Why do you think Granger believes *"the most important single thing we had to pound into ourselves is that we* ***were not important****"*?

[Students' own thoughts] When one becomes too self important and proud, they may value themselves too highly; these men want to value knowledge even over their own sense of identity.

Rank the following in terms of how much the men **VALUE** them.

1 - most valuable
4 - least valuable

1	Knowledge [Student's own choice]	4	Own identity
3	Books	2	Society

Would you enjoy spending time in the company of these men? Explain why or why not.

[Student's own thoughts & opinions]

What is a **scapegoat**?

A person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others, especially for reasons of expediency.

How do the authorities **use media** to lie to people?

They fake the capture of Montag, using a scapegoat to make it look like they have killed him, when it's entirely fake, yet people think what they see on TV is real.

Do you feel like you can trust the media in your community? ❑ **yes** ❑ **no**

[Student's own choice]

Are the men trying to save **BOOKS**?

literally...

No, they burn books themselves: the actual physical books are of little value to them.

figuratively...

Yes, they save the contents of the books; it is the knowledge they care about.

"Don't **judge a book by its cover**," someone said. And they all **laughed** quietly...

Why is this funny?

It is a play on the idiom: The men are the books: therefore he is hinting that they shouldn't be judged on their appearance.

DESCRIBE the events of this ending in: **A NOUN** | **A VERB** | **AN ADJECTIVE** | **AN ADVERB**

Creative Exercise

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Who is Granger, and what role does he play in Montag's story? Granger is a man who Montag meets once he has fled from the city. He is an academic who wrote a book about the individual and society. He serves as a guide to Montag, helping him transition in their new community with kindness and advice.

BURNING BRIGHT III

Do you agree with Granger's thoughts about life and humanity? **Granger & His Advice**

Granger's comment	Agree / Disagree	Give a reason / Explanation
"But you can't make people listen. They have to come round in their own time..."	❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree	[Student's own thoughts and opinions]
"...that's the wonderful thing about man; he never gets so discouraged or disgusted that he gives up doing it all over again, because he knows very well it is important and worth the doing."	❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree	
"It doesn't matter what you do, he said, so long as you change something from the way it was before you touched it into something that's like you after you take your hands away."	❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree	

"**'Stuff your eyes with wonder,'** he said, 'live as if you'd drop dead in ten seconds. See the world. It's more **fantastic** than any dream made or paid for in factories."

A question *you have about the war which takes place:*

Creative Exercise ?

analyzing SYMBOLISM

MIRRORS

What does Montag imagine Mildred would see in the mirror?

He imagines she will see the truth of her own identity: see how "wildly empty" she really is: alone, superficial and selfish.

Granger says:

"...we're going to go build a mirror factory first and put out nothing but mirrors for the next year and take a long look in them..."

Does he mean this literally? ❑ **yes** ☒ **no**

Who, earlier in the novel, did Montag compare to a mirror? Clarisse

What do you think mirrors symbolize?

- ☐ *The true inner beauty of a person.*
- ☒ *An ability to truly know and understand one's self.*
- ☐ *The search for knowledge and understanding.*

PHOENIX

What is a **phoenix**?

(in mythology) A bird that would live for a time, then burn itself on a funeral pyre, then rise from the ashes with renewed youth to live again.

How is man **similar** to the phoenix?

We live in a similar ongoing cycle of destruction and rebuilding.

How is man **dissimilar** to the phoenix?

We can remember our own destruction and mistakes and hopefully one day will stop making them.

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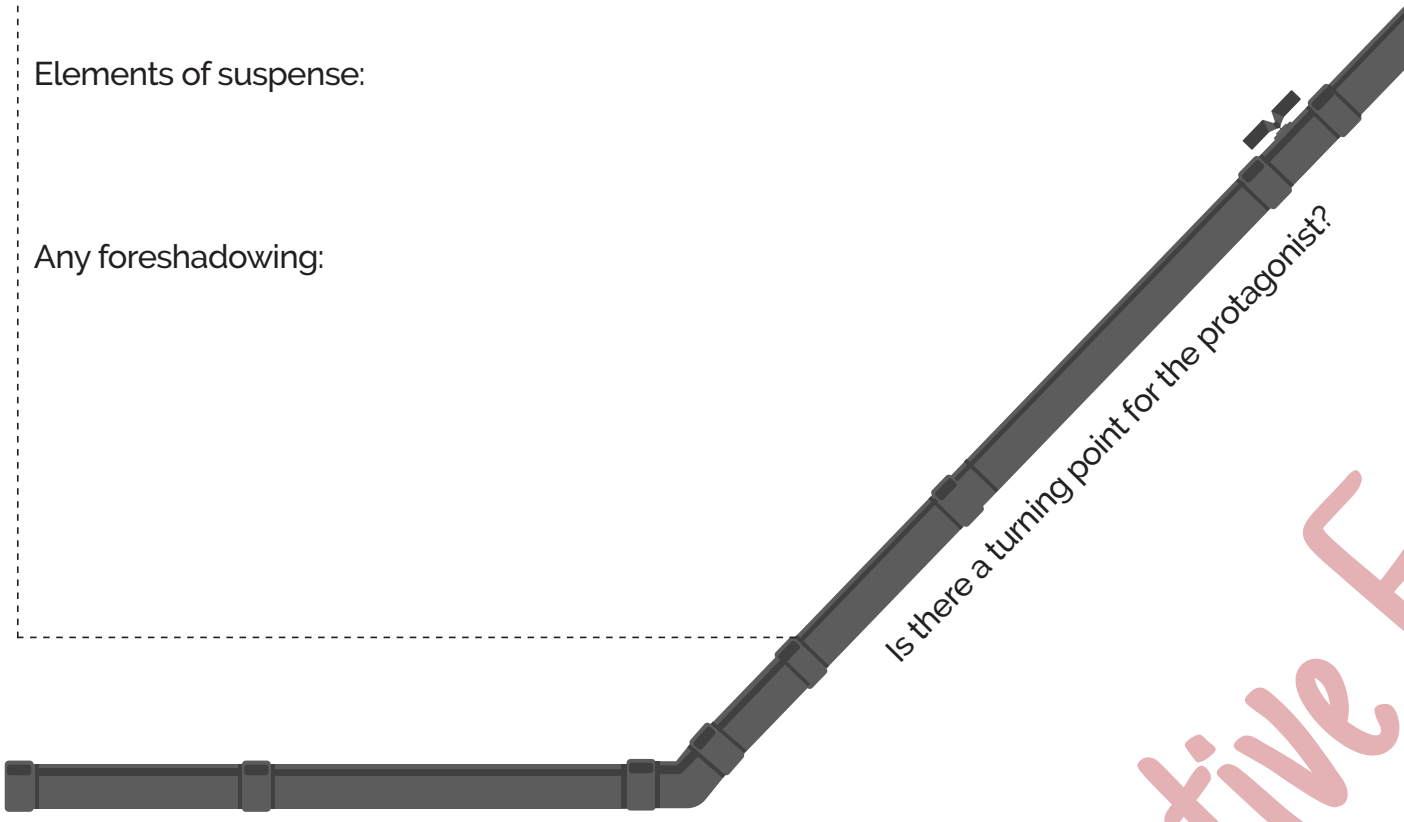
RISING ACTION

Main events of the rising action:

Protagonist's conflict:

Elements of suspense:

Any foreshadowing:



EXPOSITION

What is the setting and how is it established?

The narrative perspective:

Any background information we learn:

Opening events:

Creative F

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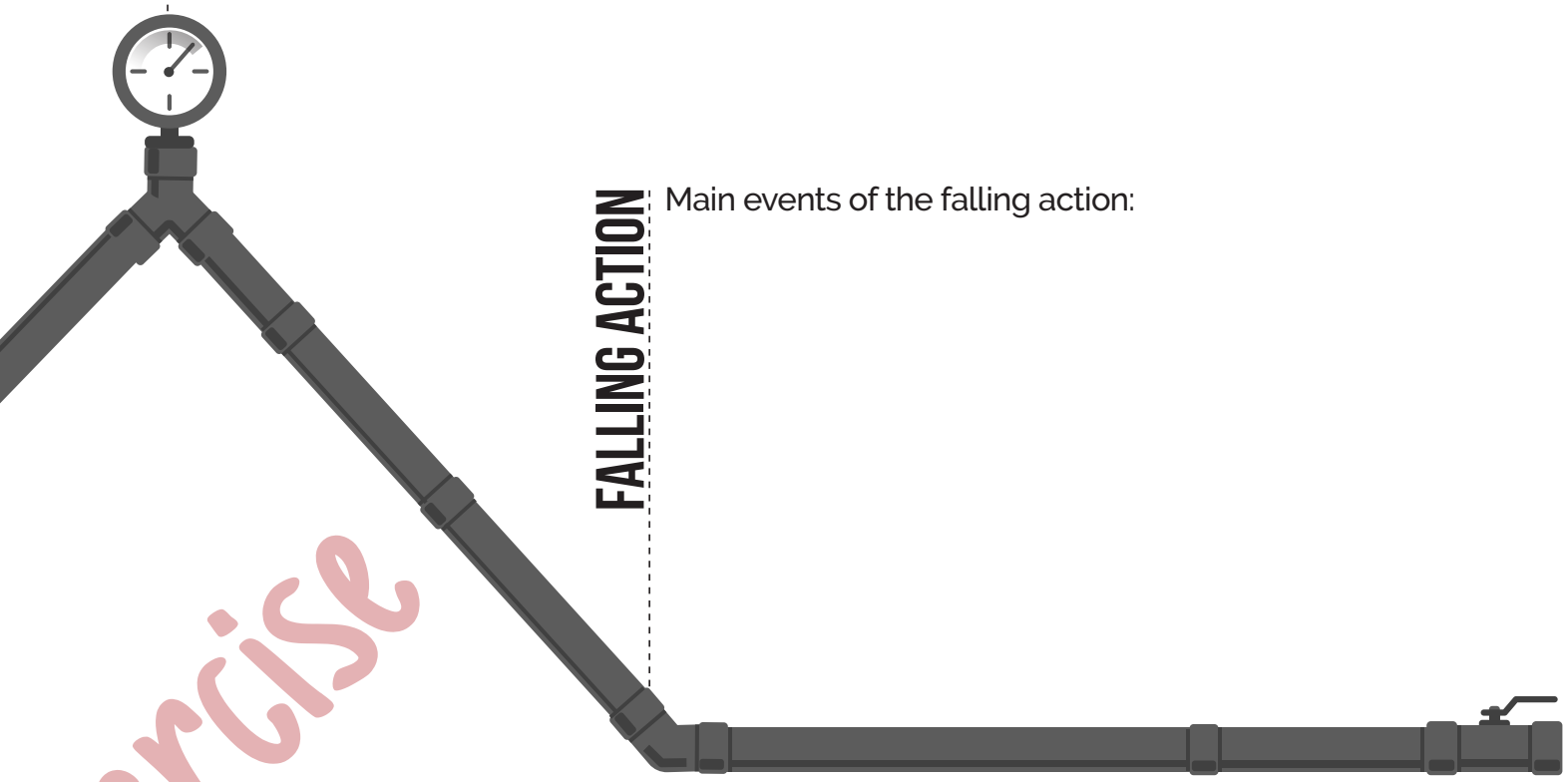
CLIMAX

Greatest point of tension/action:



FALLING ACTION

Main events of the falling action:

Exercise

How is the conflict resolved?

How is the protagonist changed?

Ending events:

RESOLUTION

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Montag's CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

If Montag were **AN ANIMAL** he would be:

because...

List as many elements as your can (job, living situation, contentment, thoughts about life, fire, etc.)

At the **start** of the novel, Montag is...	By the **end** of the novel, Montag is...

Much of Montag's change takes place because of interactions with others. Spend time thinking about how others impact his thoughts and emotions.

key INFLUENCES

	Clarisse	Faber	Granger
What is his emotional/ mental state when he meets them?			
Identify key things they teach/show him.			
How is he changed by interacting with them?			

Creative Exercise

Do you find Montag's change, and characterization to be **believable**? Explain why or why not.

Who, do you think, has the biggest **influence**?

☐ Granger ☐ Clarisse ☐ Faber

What **evidence** is there at the end of the novel that Montag starts to think for himself?

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LOOKING AT CHARACTERIZATION

DIRECT CHARACTERIZATION

Direct characterization explicitly tells the reader how the character acts or behaves. Find three examples from the text, and write them out below.

INDIRECT CHARACTERIZATION

Indirect characterization shows things that reveal the personality of a character, through their speech and actions. Find three examples from the text and fill in the table below.

WHO?	QUOTATION	WHAT IT SHOWS US

Creative Exercise

Dynamic vs. Static Characters:

Dynamic characters change over the course of the story, while static characters remain the same. throughout.

Identify a DYNAMIC character (other than

How is their change important to a deeper theme of the text?

Identify a STATIC character (other than Montag):

How is their lack of change important to a deeper theme of the text?

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SYMBOLS & MOTIFS

For each of the following, describe their significance in the novel, & explain the symbolism.

Salamanders

According to legend, the salamander is a creature who can live in fire without getting burnt. The firemen wear this on their uniforms as they are able to go into fires and survive. But perhaps more metaphorically, it might symbolize the ability to live in an dystopian world and not be affected; it might represent one's ability to rise above one's situation and thrive - something many of the characters are unable to do.

Fire

Fire symbolizes multiple things in the novel. Through the firemen, who burn books with fire, it symbolizes the destruction of knowledge and the all-consuming nature of an oppressive society. However, Clarisse reminds Montag of candle-light, and so fire, when controlled, can be seen to represent the flickering of self-awareness and knowledge. And finally, the campfire is a source of warmth and security, which symbolizes rebirth, renewal, and acceptance.

The River

While Montag removes all of his clothing and gets into the river as a way to escape the hound, symbolically this represents his removing his old identity and jourying into a new phase: an escape from his old identity and a rebirth. As he moves down the river and experiences nature in a new way, he seems to feel an intense peacefulness and escape from his old society. It is also interesting to note that it is water which Mildred listens to through the seashells as an attempted escape too.

Phoenix

As creatures closely associated with fire, it is fitting that he firemen wear the phoenix on their uniforms. The phoenix symbolizes the cyclical nature of history and the collective rebirth of humankind. After the city is reduced to ashes by bombs, there is a hope that humanity can , like the phoenix, rise, reborn from all of the destruction. In many ways, Montag's journey and 'rebirth' is similar to that of the phoenix.

Mirrors

When he meets Clarisse, Montag says that her face is like a mirror; when he thinks of Mildred dying he wonders if she ever saw herself truly in a mirror; and then finally, at the end of the novel, Granger says they must build a mirror factory to take a long look at themselves. All of these references come together to illustrate that mirrors symbolize one's ability for self-understanding, of seeing oneself clearly (or not, as in the case of Mildred.

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Learning to write thoughtful, detailed, **specific theme sentences** is a key part of studying a literary work, and will serve as the basis for analytical essay answers.

analyzing THEMES

What is THEME?

The **theme** of a literary work is the author's **central message** about a topic or subject; it should be expressed in a sentence, and be a general statement about life, human nature, or the human experience.

Theme **cannot be expressed in a single word**: that would be a subject or topic. Examples of topics might be love, hate, ambition, prejudice etc. The *theme* would be the answer to the question: what is the author saying about these topics?

How to write a theme statement:

tips

1	**Identify the TOPIC:** This can be in a single word which the literary work deals with: usually something abstract (love, hate, ambition, power, prejudice etc.).	Ask yourself: what are the conflicts faced by the characters? Any inner battles?
2	**Decide what IDEA the author is conveying about the topic:** This might take some thinking, discussing, and researching. Essentially this is where your own thoughts and analysis come in.	First establish: is the topic (e.g. prejudice) positive or negative? Then answer the question: why?
3	**Express the theme in a full SENTENCE:** Now you draft your theme sentence by writing out clearly what the essential message is that the author is conveying: this should be a universal point (not tied to the specific characters and events of the text).	To start with, complete this format: "[author] presents the idea that...[topic]... is... [opinion]... because...[analysis].
4	**EDIT your theme sentence:** You may need to draft, re-draft, and edit your sentence to make it as detailed, clear, and accurate as possible.	Maybe even ask a friend to read it. Read it out loud. Try to get rid of any unnecessary words.

Write theme statements for each of the following topics:

[Writing Exercise]

Technological Advances: _____

The Importance of Independent, Critical Thought: _____

Knowledge/Ignorance/Power: _____

The Purpose of Literature & Reading: _____

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While studying the novel, and working through this book, use these pages to make notes (perhaps of assignments or dates), to document questions you have, or just to doodle and draw your thoughts.

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